## PART XXI.—SUPPLY OF TIMBER TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

1. Timber required for Local Fund purposes must be paid for in the same way as that required by any other Department of Government. (G. R. No. 1667, dated 22nd April 1869.)

2. Timber will be supplied by the Forest Department to the Public Works Department, on the submission of annual indents, at the rates realized at public auctions. For any further supply of timber the Public Works Department may require, they must compete with the general public. (G. R. No. 3962, dated 20th August 1870.)

3. It is the wish of Government that all reasonable facilities should be furnished to the Public Works Department for securing direct from the Forest Department such timber as it may require. (G. R. No. 3606, dated 26th May 1891.)

4. Officers in command of regiments should be left to obtain what wood they require in the open market. (G. R. No. 2609, dated 1st June 1871.)

5. All public departments should deal with the Forest Department as far as possible, but the latter should study the bázár rates in fixing their prices, of course charging for their timber according to quality. It is in no way, however, intended that the interests of other Departments in the matter of general convenience, in which the question of cheapness is of course closely involved, should be sacrificed for the benefit of the forest revenues. The Forest Department must attract, and not compel, custom even from other public offices. (G. Rs. Nos. 3021, dated 25th June 1872, and 4862, dated 1st October 1872.)

6. The Government of India are unable to lay down any rules for the Bombay Dockyard specially other than those which govern the supply of timber to the other Departments of Government and the public generally. It is, therefore, considered necessary that the best course which the Dockyard should follow would be to obtain a price list from the Forest Department, and then buy the timber in the cheapest market. If at any time a special quality of timber is required, the assistance of the Forest Department may be sought, but in that case the Dockyard must be bound by their price and measurements, a copy of the price list being submitted to the Government of India. (G. I., Mar. Dept., No. 1662-S., dated 11th October 1879; *vide* G. R., Rev., No. 5688, dated 24th idem.)

7. The following notice by the Conservator of Forests, N. C., was published for the information of the Departments which are likely to indent on the Forest Department in that circle for timber :—

The Northern Circle of the Forest Department keeps no timber in stock at depôts, so that no seasoned timber can be supplied at short notice.

(2). Teak fellings take place towards the end of the rains, but the timber cannot be delivered earlier than late in November or in December.

(3). Departmentally cut timber is sold off as early as possible in the cold weather, so that timber indented for after 1st January would have to be felled specially for the Department indenting for it, and no indent received after 15th May can be complied with till the next December.

(G. N. No. 9335, dated 25th November 1884.)

**8.** Thorns from Government forests required for fencing road-side trees, both on Provincial and Local Fund roads, should be granted free of payment. The sanction of Government in each case is not needed. (G. R. No. 7740, dated 25th September 1885.)

**9.** With the view to reducing the cost of working the Sind forests, no effort should be spared to keep down the cost of production. The Forest Department is not bound to sell to the Railway as a State Department on terms lower than would be given to the general public, except in so far as the competition with coal may compel it to do so. (G. R. No. 2203, dated 13th April 1887.)

**10.** It is incumbent on consuming Departments to arrange with producing Departments, in preference to any other agency, for the supply of their requirements, so long as they can get from the former all that they want.

The Government of India neither compels producing Departments to sell their productions at any particular price, nor consuming Departments to purchase the same at any particular price. It will be to the advantage of the latter to give any price which is less than that for which they can obtain an equal service in the market; and it will be to the advantage of the former to take any price which covers the cost of production and is better than what could be realized by other means. Acceptable terms between these limits can, it is evident, only be arrived at by negotiation and agreement between the representatives of the two opposing interests.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 1263-F., dated 31st December 1888; *vide* G. R. No. 716, dated 28th January 1889.)

**11.** The Forest Department shall charge other Government departments for all vegetable or animal products extracted from a forest area in the same manner in which it charges the public; and it shall similarly charge contractors for all mineral products extracted by them whether in behalf of a Government department or not. If a Government department extracts mineral products for sale, they also will be charged for. But the Forest Department will not charge other Government departments for mineral products extracted from a forest area by the direct agency of the department concerned, under its own supervision and without the interven-

tion of contractors or middlemen, for its own use and not for disposal to the public or other departments. For such products the Forest Department will take no credit in the public (Treasury) accounts of Government. But for statistical purposes the value of these products should be shown in the returns furnished by the Forest Department, just as the value of timber and other forest produce removed by free grantees or right-holders is already shown.

(2). The ruling that certain forest products shall shall not be charged for if directly extracted by other Government departments for their own use, in no way confers upon such departments any right of entry upon or of working in the areas under the charge of the Forest Department. That department retains its full powers of control; and, subject to the orders of superior authority, will continue to fix and limit the localities where such extraction may take place, and to impose any conditions which it may consider necessary for the safety of its forests and the convenience of its own work.

(3). The above rulings will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to every class of forest or waste land at the disposal of Government, independently of the agency by which such land may be administered."

(G. I., R. & A., No. 13-63-2-F., dated 12th July 1897; *vide* G. R. No. 5792, dated 3rd August 1897.)